

A COMPLETE
INDEX
TO THE GENERAL
HISTORY of the WORLD,
FROM THE
CREATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

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INCLUDING

All the EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, and STATES; their REVOLUTIONS, FORMS of GOVERNMENT, LAWS, RELIGION, CUSTOMS and MANNERS; the PROGRESS of their LEARNING, ARTS, SCIENCES, COMMERCE and TRADE.

Together with

Their CHRONOLOGY, ANTIQUITIES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, and
CURIOSITIES of NATURE and ART.

By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Esq;
JOHN GRAY, Esq.

And others eminent in this Branch of Literature.

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MDCCLXIV.

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- **VII.** is elected pope, and successor to Adrian VI. after a long struggle, x. 246. Is humbled by the cardinal of Colonna, and cited by him in the emperor's name to appear before a general council, 247. Grants a bull for the dissolution of the marriage of Henry VIII. with Catharine of Arragon, 250. Gives the emperor Charles the investiture of Naples, 251. Disagreement between him and the emperor Charles, 253, 254. His quarrel with Henry VIII. who having libelled and ridiculed him, he pronounces his marriage valid, and threatens to excommunicate him, 255. The abolition of his authority in England by Henry; his death and character, *ibid.*
- **VIII.** succeeds Innocent IX. as Roman pontiff, and absolves Henry IV. of France, on his renouncing the protestant religion, x. 297. Account of his contest with Cæsar de Estè, concerning the duchy of Ferrara, whom he defeats, takes possession of it, and annexes it to the holy see for ever, 302. His resentment against the Jesuits, who dispute his infallibility, &c. 304. Is branded by the protestants with the epithet of Antichrist, *ibid.* Suppresses a riot of the Roman nobility, 305. His death and character, *ibid.*

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CLEMENT IX. successor of Alexander VII. in the popedom, is vigorously opposed by the Spaniards in the Milanese and Naples, and stirs up the Christian powers against the Turks, x. 343. His prudence and moderate conduct towards Lewis XIV. 344. Grants a bull of dispensation to the queen of Portugal to marry her brother-in-law, don Pedro, 345. His death, and amiable character, *ibid.*

————— **X.** is elected pope and successor of Clement IX. after an interval of four months, x. 345. His minister Paulucci oppresses the people, 346. He is opposed with great firmness by the French court with respect to the king's regale, and obliged to desist, *ibid.* His death, 348.

————— **XI.** successor of Innocent XII. in the papacy, x. 369. Breaks with the emperor Joseph, by whom he is at length humbled, 374. Continuation of the differences between him and the emperor, who obliges him to submit on certain terms, 378. His death and character, 384, 385.

————— **XII.** pope, successor of Benedict XIII. account of his proceedings against cardinal Coscia, for oppression, &c. x. 388—390. Dispute between him and the king of Sardinia, which is accommodated by the king of France, 389, 390.

————— **XIII.** elected Roman pontiff in 1740, his character, and polite reception of the late duke of York at his court, x. 390.

CLEOMENES, king of Sparta, and successor of Leonidas, having resolved to suppress the Ephori, kills four of them, and restores the ancient constitution of Sparta, ii. 428, 429. Gains several advantages over the Achæans, and takes several of their cities, 429. His alliances with Egypt, and total defeat by Antigonius, 430. Kills himself, 431.

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CLEOPATRA accompanies Antony into Judea, where Herod consults means to put her to death, but is dissuaded from it by his friends, i. 492. Antony's extravagant passion for, and presents to her, iv. 295, 296. His injurious treatment of Octavia, on her account, and the high distinction paid to her and her children, offend the Roman people, 296. Her scandalous behaviour with Antony at Samos, 297. Octavius declares war against her, 298. She flies at the battle of Actium, and Antony follows her, 301. See also iii. 448, & seq. for a further history of her, to her death.

CLEPHIS, king of the Lombards, reigns with great cruelty, and is murdered, after a short reign, v. 469.

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CLODOVÆUS, or **CLOVIS**, &c. son and successor of Childeric, king of the Franks, aspires to the conquest of Gaul, v. 394. Conquers several places there, 395. Said to have defeated the Alemans by imploring the assistance of Christ, *ibid.* He embraces Christianity, 396. The Armorici unite to his people, and submit to him, *ibid.* Defeats Gundebald, king of the Burgundians, and afterwards concludes a peace with him, 397, 398. Overcomes the Visigoths, and kills their king Alaric with his own hand, 399. War between him and Theodoric king of Italy, with whom he makes peace, 399, 400. Basely causes Sigebert and his son Chlodoric to be murdered, and thereby becomes king of the Ripuarians, 400, 401. Seizes on the dominions of Chararic, by a cruel expedient, 401. Possesses himself by craft of the dominions of Ragnacharius, king of Cambray, whom he kills, 402. Extent of his dominion, and death, *ibid.*

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CLOSTERSEVEN, convention of, between the duke of Cumberland and the duke de Richlieu, xii. 96, 97.

CLYTUS, an old and experienced officer in Alexander's army, resenting the indignities offered to the gods by the flatterers of that monarch, is basely murdered by him at a banquet, iii. 297.

COMMODUS, emperor of the Romans, successor of Aurelius, purchases a peace of the German nations, iv. 499. Dismisses his friends and counsellors, in order to give a loose to his vicious desires, 500. His sister Lucilla forms a conspiracy against him, which is discovered, and the authors put to death by him; he also murders the empress Crispina, *ibid.* Condemns and executes several persons of consular rank; and puts to death his minister Perennis, with his wife and children, 501. Maternus conspires against him, but is seized and executed, 502. Orders his arbitrary minister Cleander, a person of low extraction, to be beheaded, to pacify the people, *ibid.* Abandons himself to cruelty and bloodshed, 503. Instances of his folly and extravagance, 504. His concubine Marcia and others conspire against him, and murder him, *ibid.* Account of his wanton

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CONDE', prince of, stiled the Great, having rendered himself obnoxious to the French minister Mazarin, is sent by him with a small army to Catalonia, where he is obliged to raise the siege of Lerida, xii. 7. Engages the archduke Leopold, defeats him, and takes Lens, 9. Joins with the duke of Orleans to oppose Mazarin, *ibid.* His character only comparatively great, 11. 21. He besieges Paris, where both parties behave in a ridiculous and fantastical manner, *ibid.* His despotic and disrespectful conduct towards the queen, 12. Forms a new party independent of the queen and Frondeurs, and is arrested at council, with the prince of Conti, and the duke of Longueville, 13. Connects himself with the Spaniards, commences a civil war, and is declared by the parliament an enemy to the public, 16. Gains a victory over the royalists, and afterwards enters Paris, 17. Loses the battle of St. Anthony, which notwithstanding proved indecisive, 18. His difficulties; is condemned as a traitor by the parliament; and continues obstinate in his rebellion, 21. Defeats and takes Marshal la Ferté prisoner, 23. Is disgusted at the Spanish generals, and loses the battle of the Downs, but makes an admirable retreat, 25. Is received into favour at the French court by the treaty with the Spaniards, 26. Being jealous of Louvois, he retires from court in disgust, and spends the remainder of his days in Chantilly, 36.

CONON, the Athenian, commands a Persian fleet, and surprises Dercyllidus, ii. 171. Accuses Tissaphernes at the Persian court, who is recalled and beheaded, 172. Defeats the Lacedæmonians by sea at Cnidos, 173. Makes a descent on the coasts of Laconia; rebuilds the walls of Athens, and is said to have been afterwards put to death by the Persians at Susa, *ibid.*

CONRADE I. the first German emperor, is opposed by the nobility of Lorrain, but at length fixes them to his party, viii. 389. Suppresses the rebellion of Erchanger and Berthold, who are condemned and executed, 389, 390. Defeats and kills Arnold duke of Bavaria, 390. His death, after a troublesome reign, *ibid.*

———— **II.** emperor of Germany, and successor of Henry II, his election, viii. 413. Defeats Misico, king of Poland, and afterwards restores him to his dominions, 414. Succeeds to Transjurane Burgundy, 415. His operations in Italy against Heribert the archbishop, and losses there, 415. His death and character, 416. See also x. 40—42.

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- CONRADE IV.** emperor, successor and son of Frederic II. narrowly escapes an assassination set on foot by the bishop of Ratisbon and the abbot of St. Emeran, viii. 487. Is opposed by the pope, who favours the court of Holland, and preaches up a crusade against him, 488. Reduces Naples, but is embroiled with pope Innocent, who refuses to accommodate matters, and excommunicates him and Ezzelino, a freebooter; and is supposed to have died of poison, *ibid.*
- CONRADIN,** son of Conrade IV. reigns by his guardian Mainfroi, who quarrels with the pope, viii. 489, 490. Is excluded from the Imperial throne by pope Alexander, x. 103. Is invited by the Gibelins to assist them against the Guelphs, which he complies with, viii. 492. Defeats an army raised by Charles of Anjou; but is afterwards defeated, taken prisoner, and, by the advice of pope Clement, inhumanly beheaded by him, 493.
- CONSTANCE,** council of, account of the pompous and splendid manner of opening it, ix. 53. John Huss and Jerom of Prague unjustly condemned by it to the stake, 53, 54.
- CONSTANS,** the son of Constantine, and grandson of Heraclius, declared emperor, v. 126. His navy defeated by the Saracens, *ibid.* Causes his brother Theodosius to be murdered, *ibid.* Undertakes an unsuccessful expedition against the Lombards, and plunders Rome, 127. 479, 480. Murdered in a bath in Sicily, leaving behind him an odious character, *ibid.*
- CONSTANTINE** the Great, proclaimed Emperor of the West by the soldiery; disturbances at his accession, iv. 572. Overcomes the Franks, &c. 573. Defeats the treasonable design of Maximian, and puts him to death, 574. Determines on an expedition against Maxentius; but previously implores the assistance of the God of the Christians, 575. Account of a miraculous appearance in the heavens to him, and his conversion thereupon, 576. Gives Maxentius a total overthrow, and enters Rome, 576, 577. Enacts several wise and just laws, and protects and prefers the Christians, 577. Shares the empire with Licinius, 578. Makes war with Licinius, who became a cruel persecutor, defeats him, and puts him to death, 579. Assembles the first general council at Nice, 580. His character censured, and draws upon him the Divine vengeance, for his cruelty and injustice to his son Crispus, his nephew Licinius, and the empress Fausta, 581. Transfers the seat of the empire to Byzantium, and fixes his residence there, 582. New models and
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————— **MONOMACHUS**, emperor of the East, and successor of Michael Calaphates, recovers several cities from the Saracens, v. 168. Defeats a numerous army of Scythians, and obliges them to submit, 169. His death, 170.

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- CRASSUS, the Roman consul with Pompey, succeeding Aristobulus in the government of Syria, plunders the temple of Jerusalem to the amount of 10,000 talents, i. 483. Wages an unjust war with the Parthians, iv. 244. His rapacious avarice and injudicious conduct in that expedition, 245. Is betrayed by Abgarus, his army slaughtered, and his head carried to the Parthian king, who caused melted gold to be poured into his mouth, to denote his insatiable thirst after it, 246.
- CREATION and fall of man, and an account of the antediluvian world, i. 1. Opinions of divers authors relative to the situation of paradise at that period, *ibid.* Happy state of our first parents immediately after it, and conjectures concerning the time of their continuance in innocence, 3.
- CRESSY, battle of, between Edward the Black prince and Philip king of France, xi. 74, & seq.
- CRETE, island of, now Candia, its different names, fertility, extent, and numerous cities, ii. 543. First inhabitants of it, and their denominations, 544, 545. Of their government, kings, and their great lawgiver Minos, 545—547. Reduced by Metellus to a Roman province, 547.
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- CRÆSUS, king of Lydia, assists the Babylonians against the Medes, ii. 132. He is totally defeated, taken prisoner, and treated with great clemency by Cyrus, 133.
- CROMWELL, the English usurper, his impolitic conduct in joining with France against Spain, xii. 268.
- CRUSADES, history of their rise, vii. 43, & seq. viii. 425. Renowned for the siege of Damascus, vii. 88. The crusaders are cut off under the emperor Conrade, by the Turks,

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DAMASCUS, city of, betrayed by the governor Parmenio, Alexander's general, who acquires thereby an immense booty, ii. 186. Siege of it by the Arabs, vi. 90, & seq. Again besieged by Kaled the Arab general, and bravely defended by Thomas, 95. Part of it betrayed to and surprized by Kaled, 97. Capitulation of its inhabitants, who are afterwards cut to pieces by the Arabs, 98, 99. Siege of it undertaken by Afdal and Daker, and raised by Adel, who became sovereign of it, vii. 194, 195.

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DANIEL, the prophet of the Israelites, carried away captive to Babylon with his three companions, i. 427. Is appointed by Cyaxares chief president over the governors of Babylon, ii. 94. The courtiers, through envy, conspiring to ruin him, he is cast into the den of lions, where he is miraculously preserved and delivered, and his persecutors and their families destroyed therein by them, *ibid.*

DARA, eldest son of Shak Jehan, emperor of the Moguls, character of him and his brothers, vii. 486. Is made governor of the kingdoms of Kabul and Multan, 487. Gets possession of the imperial treasure and forces, 490. Is defeated by his brother Auringzib, 490, 491. His distresses in his flight, and ineffectual endeavours to establish himself, 495. He is basely betrayed by a Patan robber, and delivered up to Auringzib, who puts him to death, 495, 496.

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DARIUS, son of Hyftaspes, kills Smerdis the magian, who had usurped the throne, ii. 139. His stratagem for obtaining his election to the kingdom, 140. Account of his pedigree, &c. *ibid.* Permits the Jews to carry on the building of the temple, 141. Takes Babylon by a cruel stratagem of Zopyrus, 142. Reduces Thrace, and undertakes an unsuccessful expedition against the Scythians, *ibid.* Reduces India, which he makes tributary to him, 143. He resolves to make war upon Greece, 145. Invades the Greek territories, reduces Macedonia, and his army defeated by the Thracians, 146. His general Mardonius and his forces intirely routed by the Athenians at the battle of Marathon, 147. Makes great preparations for invading Greece in person, *ibid.* His death, 148.

son of Artaxerxes, declared heir to the throne of Persia, conspires against his father, and is put to death, ii. 177.

CODOMANNUS, successor of Ochus, king of Persia, puts to death Bagoas, who conspired against him, ii. 180. His kingdoms invaded by Alexander king of Macedon, 181. He prepares for a vigorous defence, and resolving to carry the war into Greece, musters his army in Babylon, 182, 183. He is totally defeated at Issus, and his camp seized by the Macedonians, 185. Substance of two letters between him and Alexander, 186. His terms offered in a second letter, rejected by the Macedonian monarch, 187. He assembles an immense army at Babylon, and offers new and more advantageous conditions of peace, which are haughtily rejected by Alexander, 189. Loses the battle of Gauga-

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- Gaugamela**, 190. He is treacherously seized by Bessus and Nabarzanes, who bind him in golden chains, and confine him in a cart, 192. Is mortally wounded by Bessus and his accomplices, 193. He is found expiring by Polystratus the Macedonian, by whom he sends a message to Alexander, full of gratitude and affection, 194. His death and character, *ibid.* iii. 281, & seq. See **ALEXANDER** the Great.
- DARUN**, a strong fortress near Gaza, taken by Richard king of England, vii. 177.
- DAVID**, son of Jesse, by God's appointment is anointed king of Israel by Samuel, i. 378. Is made armour-bearer to Saul, and kills Goliath the Philistine giant, 379. Contracts a close and intimate friendship for Jonathan; and excites the jealousy of Saul, *ibid.* His flight to Ahimelech the high-priest, whom Saul puts to death, with all his kindred, for protecting him, 380. His generous treatment of Saul, by sparing his life when in his power, *ibid.* Gives a second proof of his loyalty and integrity, 382. He is anointed king of Judah by his brethren of that tribe at Hebron; and Abner proclaims Ishbosheth, Saul's son, king of Israel at Mahanaim, 385. Punishes the murderers of Ishbosheth, 386. Is anointed king over all the twelve tribes; takes Jerusalem, and routs the Philistines, *ibid.* Makes vast preparations for building the temple, 387. Defeats the Ammonites and Syrians, 388. His adultery and murder, and heavy punishment inflicted on his family and posterity on those accounts, 388, & seq. His death, 396.
- DEBORAH**, the prophetess, judges Israel; and, by a handful of men commanded by Barak, obtains a signal and complete victory over a formidable and numerous army of the Canaanites headed by Sisera, who is slain by Jael, i. 365.
- DECIUS**, son of Philip, the Roman emperor, succeeds his father in the empire, and raises a dreadful and bloody persecution against the church, iv. 543. Defeats the Goths, and drives them out of his dominions, *ibid.* He is slain, with Decius his son, by the Goths, 544.
- DELUGE**, general, concurrent testimonies of ancient writers, &c. confirming it; and the universality of it established, i. 21. Various opinions of Burnet, and other philosophers, of the manner whereby it was effected, and sufficient quantities of water furnished for that purpose, &c. 21, & seq. Attributed to the power of the Almighty, 234.
- DEKAN**, queen of, baffles Akbar, the Mogul emperor, and maintains her power and independency against him, vii. 464.

Is overcome, and her vast treasures seized by Daniel son of Akbar, and poisons herself, 465, 466.

DEMARATUS, colleague of Cleomenes in the government of Sparta, ii. 395. He is deposed by the intrigues of Cleomenes, but continues for some time to serve the state in an inferior capacity, and afterwards retires to Persia, where he is treated by Darius with great respect, and behaves suitable to his dignity, and without rancour to his country, 396.

DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS appointed governor of Athens, and employs his power for the advantage of the state, ii. 574. The Athenians ungratefully adjudge him to death, and his statues to be thrown down, 374.

————— POLIORCETES frees Athens from the oppression of Cassander, ii. 374. He relieves Athens besieged by Cassander, on which they load him with favours, and basely flatter him, 375. He is obliged to sail from Ephesus after the defeat and death of his father Antigonos, and proceeds to Athens, where the inhabitants refuse him admittance in his adversity, *ibid.* Besieges and takes Athens; surrounds the Athenians in the theatre with his armed men, but pardons them, and bestows favours upon them, 376. The Athenians renouncing their acknowledgments to him, he again invests their city, but grants them their liberty by means of Craterus the philosopher, *ibid.* He besieges Rhodes, which is vigorously defended by the inhabitants, 531, & seq. Is ordered by Antigonos to conclude a peace with the Rhodians, 534. See also iii. 344, & seq.

DEMOSTHENES, the celebrated Athenian orator, description of him, his birth, education, &c. and advice to his countrymen, ii. 368. Cautions the Athenians against the ambition and growing power of Philip, and espouses the cause of the Olynthians, who, not being properly supported, are quickly reduced, and their city destroyed, 369. Is reprehended, with his countrymen, for their indecent rejoicing on the death of Philip, 371. Being required to be delivered up to the Macedonians, he flies with Hyperides and some others to Athens, where being discovered by Archias the player in the temple, he poisons himself, to avoid falling into the hands of Antipater, 372.

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DERBENT, or **DARBEND**, a city of amazing strength near the Caspian sea, said to have been built by Alexander the Great, description of it, vii. 313. The Moguls obtain with difficulty a passage through it, *ibid*.

DETTINGEN, battle of, gained by the English over the French, ix. 237. xii. 80. Its decisiveness prevented by his Britannic majesty, contrary to the advice of the earl of Stair, *ibid*.

DE WIT, chosen pensionary of Holland, ix. 387. His enmity to the house of Orange, *ibid*. Opposes the election of a Stadtholder, 388. Is joined in command with Van Trump and Ruyter, over the great fleet fitted out by the Dutch against Cromwell, which was defeated by the English, and Trump killed, *ibid*. Becomes the head of the Dutch republic, and acts with great address, 392. Obtains an order commanding Opdam to fight the English, who under the duke of York defeat him, 402. Serves as a volunteer on board De Ruyter's ship, 403. Reflections on his situation and policy, 411. The prince of Orange being chosen Stadtholder, he and his brother Cornelius are assassinated and torn to pieces by the populace, 416.

DIANA, temple of, at Ephesus, described, iii. 5. Magnificence, number of years in building, priests, &c. *ibid*.

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- GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS,** king of Sweden, having laid a plan concerted with England and France for the reduction of the Imperial power, declares war against the house of Austria, and takes Rugen and Stetin, ix. 157. Invades Germany, and takes several places, 158. Obtains possession of the strong fortress of Spandau, and is joined by the German princes, 159. Defeats the Imperialists at the battle of Leipzig, at which Tilly, being wounded, narrowly escapes, 160. His farther conquests, and possession of all the country from the Baltic to Lorrain, *ibid.* The elector of Saxony is jealous of him, 161. Enters Franconia, and lays great part of Suabia under contribution, 161, 162. Discovers his ambition, by obliging the inhabitants of Augsbourg to take an oath of allegiance to him, 162. Penetrates into Bavaria, but is obliged to abandon it to relieve his ally the duke of Saxony, 162, 163. Is killed in reconnoitring a post at the battle of Lutzen, 163.

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HEROD, being made governor of Judea, suppresses the robbers there, i. 484. The Jews cause him to be tried before the sanhedrim, in whose presence he appears, and answers with boldness and threats; but is afterwards obliged to fly to Damascus, *ibid.* He and his brother Phasaël are accused by the Jews to Mark Antony, who favours them, 486. Flies again from Jerusalem to Egypt, and arrives afterwards at Rome, where he is created king of Judea, 487. His success in Galilee, 488. Marches with a powerful army to Jerusalem, where he marries Mariamne, and obtains possession of that city, in which the Romans make a great slaughter, 489. Begins his reign tyrannically, and puts to death all the sanhedrim except two, 490. Causes Aristobulus the young high-priest to be murdered, for which he is summoned before Antony, and acquitted, 491. Fatal dissensions in his family, 491, & seq. Puts Mariamne unjustly to death, is stung with bitter remorse, and falls distracted at the reflection of it, 494. Exasperates the Jews against him by his cruelties and pagan customs, *ibid.* Rebuilds the temple in a magnificent manner, 496. Is stirred up to jealousy against his two sons by Mariamne, and at length inhumanly puts them to death, 497, 498. Murders the young children, and puts to death his son Antipater, 501. His miserable end, and horrid expedient to cause a mourning at his death, 502, 503.

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- TRAJAN**, adopted by the emperor Nerva, who gives him the title of Cæsar and Germanicus, iv. 461. Acknowledged emperor in Germany, and received in Rome with great demonstrations of joy, 462, 463. Has the title of Optimus decreed him, makes many excellent regulations, and restores to the people the privilege of creating magistrates, 463. Defeats the Dacians, forces them to agree to peace, and is the first who triumphed over them, 465. Enters Dacia, which he conquers, and reduces to a Roman province, 466. Conspiracy against him defeated, and the actors in it banished, 467. His expedition to the East, *ibid.* Great honours paid him at Antioch by the Eastern princes, 468. Reduces Armenia, and great part of Mesopotamia and Adiabene, 468, 469. Intirely reduces Adiabene and Assyria, enters Babylon, and makes himself master of Seleucia and Ctesiphon, 470. Reduces Arabia Felix, and gives the Parthians a king of their own nation, 471. Is obliged to raise the siege of Atra, where he narrowly escapes being killed, 472. All the conquered nations revolt from him, *ibid.* His death, and character, 472, 473. See also vi. 23.
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— III. successor of pope Lucius III. his disputes with the emperor Frederic, whom he was about to excommunicate

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